# THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Matamoros.

Disaster and Defeat Dogging the Forces of Juarez.

Advices Through Revolutionary Sources-A Goverament Force Crushed Near San Luis-Travino at the Head of Six Thousand Revolutionists-Movements of General Diaz-Escobedo Pronounces Against Juarez-Durango Unanimous for the Revolution-Intended Suppression of the Zona Libre.

BATILE BETWEEN QUIRGGA AND CORTINA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. -

The HERALD correspondent at Matamoros has furnished us the following special de-

MATAMOROS, Mexico, Jan. 22, VIA BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Jan 22, 1872. The HERALD courier from Monterey, with dates up to the 15th instant, arrived here to-day, bringing important news from revolutionary sources.

On the 15th instant the insurgent General Trevino left Saltillo, with 2,300 men, to join his confederate, General Martinez, who is now, with 1,800 men, at Charcas, and intends to make an attack on San Luis as soon as his force is increased to 2,000 men. General Cepede, of Coahulla, is with him.

On the 7th instant Governor Corellas, commanding the government cavalry, moved to attack General Martinez's advance. He was routed and fled back to San Luis with two thirds of his force lost and scattered. The towns of Cobral, Mcetahula, Charcas and some smaller places on the road are in the possession of the revolutionists.

The rebel General Donalo Guerrera, in the State of Zacatecas, is with 2,000 men within supporting distance of General Trevino. It is calculated that Trevino can concentrate 6,000 revolutionists to oppose any government force coming to the Northern

General Diaz is moving into Guajago with \$,000 men, cavalry and light infantry, having left Oaxaca before the advance of the government force under Rocha. Felix Diaz and Colonel Meyer, with only a small infantry force, were left behind to defend Oaxaca, and these only were defeated and driven out by the government troops, who were in overwhelming nember.

General Escobedo has pronounced for Lereds, in Guanajuata, in company with Antion, formerly Governor of that State.

De Leon has pronounced for General Diaz. and is in Guanajuata awaiting his arrival.

The State of Durango is unanimous in favor of the revolution, and there are no government troops in the State.

The State of Chihuahua has announced its intention to observe neutrality in the present

Canales, the Governor of Tamaulipas, will Join the revolutionists soon.

All the frontier leaders are determined to suppress the Zona Libre as detrimental to the

interests of the cities outside thereof. A HERALD courier bas arrived from Mier. On the 18th inst. the revolutionist General Quiroga stayed there with 1,200 men, and was to move the following day to the attack of

the government troops under Cortina at This is confirmed by the news received in Matamoros to-day, to the effect that Quiroga Is near Camargo and that a terrible battle between his forces and those of Cortina is

now going on. Oniroga told the HEBALD courier at Mier that he had received a despatch from the City of Mexico, dated 17th instant, stating that there was great excitement there owing to the presence of Diaz's (insurgent) cavalry in

the vicinity of the city. The following are the names of the Generals in the republic who have pronounced against Juarez :- Moxaca, Porfirio and Felix Diaz, In Puebla; Rodriquez, Rogardo, Mendez, Galiado and Cabrioto, in Sierra; Huadrinango, of the city of Mexico; Aureliano, Rivera, Negrete and Toledo, in Jalisco; also Colonel Lowell. In the States of the North, Trevino, Guerra, Martinez, Naranjo, Quiroga, Barrego, Vara, Hinojosa, Larruga, Orrelano, Laing, Cadenas and Sanchez Roman; in the State of Guanajuato, Escobedo, De Leon and Benito Vera; in Vera Cruz, Tiran and Carreon; in Sinaloa, Palacio and Marquez; in Queretaro, Olvera; in Guerrero, Jiminez; in Michoacan, Governor Mendoza.

### UTAH.

The Liberal Mormon and Gentile Sentiment Against the Admission to the Union-Polyga

mists Defending Bates. SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 22, 1872. The sentiment among the Gentiles and liberal Mormons against the admission of Utal is assuming positive and formidable shape, and but little else is talked about The opponents of State sovereignty declare that the question is one of loyalty to the government of the United States versus the leaders ment on foot for an appeal to Congress.

General P. E. Conner, formerly militia com

as a state.

The Mormon journals indirectly defend United States Actorney Bates against the recent charges made by the Grand Jury. They say it is a secret movement against the admission.

Notating important in the Legislature. Weather clear and very cold.

### FRANCE.

People and Foreign Ministers.

Official Wisdom by Experience-The Commercial Treaty with England Likely To Be Maintained - Communist Convictions and Severe Sentences.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 22, 1872. President Thiers receives gratifying evidences of The diplomatic representatives of foreign Cabinets watted on him in a body yesterday and presented their congratulations on his determination to re main at the head of the government.

The greeting received by the President from Count Orioff, the Russian Ambassador, was noticeably warm and cordial.

CABINET RESERVE AND EXECUTIVE CAUTION. It is understood that President Thiers has decided to abstain hereafter from participation in the de-

bates of the Assembly, except on important occa-THE FREE TRADE PRINCIPLE AND NATIONAL COM-

MERCE. The National Assembly having voted against imposing a tax upon raw materials, the termination of the commercial treaties is now improbable. THE VICE PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC.

It is believed that M. Grevy, the President of the Assembly, will be chosen Vice President of the

COMMUNIST CONVICTIONS AND SEVERE SENTENCES The trial of the prisoners for the murder of the tages in Paris during the reign of the Comhas terminated and their sentences have been pro

Genton is condemed to death. Three of the prisoners are sentenced to banishment to the penal colony of Cayenne for terms as twenty years; and Remoin, for ten years. Eight others are sentenced to transportation from

The remainder of the male prisoners who were on trial, together with all the women, were ac-

M. Jean Barthelemy Arles-Dufour is dead.

#### SPAIN.

The Democratic Movement for Reform and Parliamentary Party Canvassing-Popular Sentiment in Behalf of the International.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALO.

MADRID, Jan. 22, 1872. The circulars recently issued to governors of provinces instructing them to suppress the meetings and break up the organizations of the International Society has evoked remonstrances from members in

The government is daily receiving petitions and protests, and the Internationals of Madrid have made an earnest appeal for the revocation of the Instructions.

A caucus of Senators and Deputies has resolved to present and support the name of Senor Zorida as

It has aircady been announced that Señor Herrera is the candidate of the Ministry.

#### GERMANY.

How France May Be Schooled in the Science of War-Imperial Attempt to Fondle

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALO.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 1872. The German War Office is about to establish a

FONDLING THE INTERNATIONAL. It is reported that the German government re-Powers for the suppression of the International Society.

### GREECE.

A New Joy in the Royal Family

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ATHENS, Jan, 22, 1872. The Queen of Greece has been safely a son, her fourth calld and third son.

## ENGLAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The New York Long Books Arranged for Opening-The Cable Message Tariff Ques-tion-Respite for a Wife Murderer.

The subscription books for the New York loan will open on Wednesday and close on Friday. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has dressed a memorial to the Post Office Department. asking for a reduction of the tariff on cable mes

sages.
The Rev. John Selby Walson, the wife murderer has been granted a respite.

Three thousand nine hundred and thitteen bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

### THE NAVY.

Retirements and Promotions-Rear Admira Alden and the European Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1872. Rear Admiral Charles S. Boggs, recently in com mand of the European squadron, will be placed on the retired list on the 28th inst., promoting Com modere Joseph F. Green to be Rear Admiral, and Captain J. C. Howell to the rank of Commodore; Rear Admiral James Aiden, who succeeded Rea Admiral Boggs, will be retired on the 31st of March Rear Admiral about nine months. Notwithstand ing his early retirement he managed affairs at the Navy Department in his own way, preferred himself to his superiors in rank and virtually assigned himself to the command of the European squadron- although there were half a dozen rear admirals, entitled to the command, He took command of the European squadron on the 30th of December, and the Secretary of the Navy is in duty boun to relieve him at the expiration of his terms of service on the active ist. The query in naval circles is, Why did the Secretary of the Navy submit to the extravagance of sending him abroad knowing his term was so short? Prior to his departure he caused to be made out a list of rear admirals, commodores, capitains and commanders, showing the dates on which they fettre and the promotions consequent. This list exposed his arbitrary conduct, and it was on that account suppressed. If he is not promptly relieved Secretary tobeson will be called upon to explain to Congress his reasons for showing favors not authorized by law. The retirement of Rear Admiral Aiden promotes He took command of the European squadron or If he is not promptly relieved Secretary Robeson will be called upon to explain to Congress his reasons for showing favors not authorized by law. The retirement of Rear Admiral Aiden promotes Commodore A. L. Case to be rear admiral, Captain Daniel Ammon to the rank of commodore and Commander R. R. Lowry to the rank of captain. Rear Admiral Aifred Taylor retires on the 23d of May, promoting Commodore A. M. Pennock to be rear admiral, Captain F. T. Nichois to be commodore and Commander W. W. Low to be captain. Rear Admiral Joseph Lahmain, now in command of the South Atlantic feet, retires on the 18th of July next, promoting Commodore J. L. Worden, now Superintendent of the Naval Academy, to be rear admiral, Captain R. H. Wyman to be commodore, and Commander J. Upshur to be captain. Rear Admiral John A. Winslow, now in command of the Pacific feet, retires November 19 next, promoting Commodore George F. Emmons, now Superintendent of the Hydrographic Bureau, to be rear admiral. Rear Admiral Joseph F. Green retires on November 24, 1872, which carries up Commodore G. H. Scott to be rear admiral, Captain D. McV. Fairfax to be commodore, and Commander J. C. P. De Krafft to be captain.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 21, 1572. Orders were received here to-day to put masts ac., into the United States steamer Tescarora. The crew of the Marion, fity-eight in nur were discharged and paid off to-day.

# WASHINGTON.

President Thiers Congratulated by the The Kentucky Senator Kicking at Ulysses.

AMNESTY AGAIN DELAYED.

Debate on the Shipbuilding Material Duties Bill.

The Battles of the South Bitterly Refought in the House-The Louisiana Deadleck Question.

The New York Post Office Defalcations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1872. The Amnesty Bill and Its Amendments in the Senate-No Progress Made-Davis, of Kentucky, and the President.

Between civil rights petitions at the beginning of to-day's session and debate on the Sumner amendment to the Amnesty bill Garrett Davis managed to sandwich a very uncivil attack on the Executive, and but for the shrewd Intervention of Mr. Thurman would have brought on a debate sure to have been full of damaging inuendoes and accusa-tions against the President, but one also which it was felt would react on the mover and his party.

The Postal Telegraph bill, "Gardner Hubbard"

Company," was reported by Mr. Ramsey and early action urged. Senator Blair wanted the President authorized to open negotiations for the purchase of Cuba. It was laid over to nable the Senator to make a speech. This is the usual form of delivering buncombe, resolutions such as General Biair's being designed principally to

allow the mover to make a speech on the subject.

When the morning hour terminated the Amnesty bill, with Senators Morton and Sumner's amen ments, came up as the general order. The irrepres sible Garrett Davis moved to-day to lay it aside informally, to enable him to make a speech on the resolution he offered some time ago instructing the Ret: enchment Committee to investigate the newspaper charges of nepotism and receiving presents made so constantly against the President. Conkling and Morton at once objected to the ased informal laving aside of the general order, because it would prevent a reply being made to the resolutions of "1793," as Mr. Davis is some times waggishly designated. Messrs, Trumbull and Summer both objected to the formal laying aside of the pending order, but thought it contrars to the usual courtesy of the Senate not to allow Mr. Davis' motion of informally doing so to pass. It is a cus tom which would certainly be "more honored in the breach than in the observance" to allow Senators to break in on the regular business and consume time in discussing subjects intended only for personal effect and home consumption. Mr. Conking had recently availed himself of the precedents to find occasion for the delivery of his speech against the proposed one-term" amendment. He was twitted on this but got out of the apparent difficulty by stating that his speech was delivered on a day when there was no other business set. He also, with Senator Shernot be allowed to make a speech on such charges as he presented without provoking a general debate An implied threat or reference to nolding the move to the responsibility brought Mr. Davis to his feet with a pugnacious declaration that he was ready to meet all such responsibility. Mr. Thurman now interposed with the suggestion that the matter had better go over till a more favorable occasion as the Amnesty bill ought not to be antagonized Mr. Davis accepted the hint and withdrew into quietude. The Amnesty bill then came up, Mr. Summer being unprovided with any more letters to read, and Mr. Edmunds announcing that his health would not permit him to speak. Every one expected that a vote would be taken on Mr. Sumger's amendment, when Senator Sawyer arose and read a speech, designed to break the force of the charge made by Sumner against several of the Southern Senators, that they were fatchless to their colored constituents. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, tollowed in the same view. Mr. Morton suggested some technical amendments to the amendment relative to striking out the words "churches and cemeteries," which were accepted by Mr. Sumner. Mr. Thurman then took the floor, and gradually warmed nimself into the delivery of a sharp analytical attack on the amendment, declaring it wholly un-constitutional, and drawing with considerable force a distinction between protecting rights and en-forcing privileges. Mr. Robertson, of South Caro-

Mr. Thurman having the floor when the Senate ad-Investigation Into the New Orleans Troubles Flerce on the Republican Southern Recon-

amnesty was sure to be slaughtered in the House if

pending bill and amendments aside and take un

another general Amnesty act passed by the House. On this topic debate lasted the rest of the session.

The first flerce party battle of the session was fought in the House to-day over a resolution offered by Mr. Garfield for an appropriation to defray the expenses of the special committee anpointed to go to New Orleans. Mr. Farnsworth fired the first gun by asking what this committee should go to New Orleans for, followed by a shot from Mr. Hale, who wished to know what the committe could do after it got there. Messrs. Garfield and Dawes favored the investigation. The latter defenged the President from newspaper aspersions which have declared that he was opposed to this investigation. On the contrary, Mr. Dawes said he was most anxious for it, and it was in consequence of the conflicting statements received there that he now asked for it. Mr. Voorhees. of Indiana, took up the gauntiet and proceeded to deal blows right and left. He was in favor of th investigation, and as he proceeded to depict the condition of the South, its misery, poverty and degovernment foisted upon an unwilling people, composed of men two-thirds of whom could neither read nor write, the deepest interest and closest attention was paid to every word that fell from his lips, and the beaming faces of party friends closely surrounding him evinced the satisfaction felt in what to them seemed his very damaging eloquence. His rounded sentences and well made periods were listened to with delight by charged the republican party with rearing the pyramid of their governments upon its apex instead of of the Southern States. He declared there were outrages the recital of which had made his blood run cold. He charged them all as the result of bad government, and contrasted the present with the of able men, instead of the ignorant and debased. He closed by calling upon the republican party to look upon the picture and see if there were any

pleasing features in it.

There was a perceptible tremor both on the floor and in the galleries when the voice of Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, was heard in response to tee fading choes of Mr. Voorhees' eloquent distribe. A speed from Shellabarger in exciting debates is always regarded by republicans as the marshalling of reserves which will decide a turning point in a conflict. He begins by stirring reference to the standerous unfairne with which the President was treated in the stating that of his own personal knowledge he knew to Mr. Voorbees, and begun by asking why the orator did not elaborate the postulade with which he commenced that the governments of the South had been placed on their apices instead of on their bases, Mr. Shellabarger, with ringing words, asked I

if it was placing them on the apex to construct them upon the votes of all the people instead of a portion. His manner of making this point excited the democrats, a score of whom were on their feet at once to get in some rebuttal. The Speaker, however, paid no attention to them, but went on with his argument, asking if the oppothe black man. He then proceeded with words and manner that were charged with earnestness to describe the condition of the South when the rebeilion closed. Those States were in ruins; the problem was whereupon to obtain materials with which to rebuild them. The re-publican party decided to take all the people, and the democracy have ever since denounced them. No republican complained. The black man, if ignorant, was patriotic. He knew that his interest and that of the country were one. In this strain Mr. Sheliabarger continued, the members gathering around him and the galleries listening attentively. When he closed, the republicans at least thought Mr. Voorhees had been effectually answered. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, returned to the charge with butter denunciations of the wholecorruption existing, he claimed, the result of reconstruction and carpet-bag Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, strong speech in reply, answering Beck's charges in a telling manner, and closed by declaring that if all the corruption in the Southern States was boiled down to its bitterest essence and poured into the pot of Tammany it would not add one tinge to that recking mess. The apt figure was received with great laughter by the majority, who, House adjourned, parted in high glee over the vicory gained in the first oratorical tournament of the

Shipbuilding and Shipbuying in the House Buried in Committee.

The feature in the House of Representatives to-day was the reference of Mr. Hale's bill to revive American shipbuilding to the Committee on Ways crats and revenue reformers as a piece of impudent Maine and the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania. and to cheat the merchants of New York. Mr. Hale, a very young and a very tenacious, if not very able man, was put forward to champion a neasure upon which the whole House would unite, though it is not satisfactory to either party. The republicans dislike it because n relieving the component parts of a ship from import duties it is at war with the theory of pro ection, and the democrats receive it with little favor because it fails to go far enough. If the measure allowed us to buy ships abroad as well as o m ke them at home it would be identical with the scheme so long and so ably advocated by Mr. Cox. Even as it now stands it is, as far as it goes, and was directly opposed by the republicans in the House last year and more recently by Mr. Boutwell n his Mercantile Library address in New York. It is funny enough to see the republican oxen nitching on to Cox's cart, and to hear Dawes sneer of "hine ille tachryme" on beholding Cox's tears at seeing his favorite doctrine appropriated Hale's little speeches, with which he managed for a while to spend the little time of each Monday morning's hour that was left for the bill. To-day he spent his time in complimenting Dawes, while pretending that he did not want the bill to go to the Committee on Ways and Means, till Cox upset him accusing him of wishing it to go on the same way forever, and by upsetting nim forced the House to act. The unnecessary reference of the bill to a committee, when speedy action is required and the House as well prepared to act now as it ever will be, cannot fail to disappoint the country, and especially the people of New York city. Cox's oft-repeated expres "You won't let us buy, and you wont let us build," is beginning to have as effect, and a very large element in Congress now demands for New York the right possessed by every other nation on the earth to purchase ships on the Clyde, where can be made and sold for the least money. When Mr. Hale's bill, which, together with the additional section offered by Mr. Cox for repealing the obnoxious and restrictive law of 1792, comes back from the Committee on Ways and Means, if it ever does come back, for the Pennsylvanians mean to keep it there, it will be so melted and welded with twenty or thirty other blus as to be scarcely recognizable and thoroughly useless. But and a complete ventilation of the whole subject can not then be prevented by such little speechmakers as Haie. If the opportunity is afforded them, some of the New York Congressmen will lead off in a bold discussion of the measure, and-armed with the fact that city for Europe there is not a single American vessel, and that though these ships yield their receipts being twice that amount, not a dollar of it to an American captain, stevedore or ever sallors' boarding house keeper-they will make a very effective fight in favor of free trade in snips. The fact that Mr. James Brooks opposed the repeal of the law of 1792 two years ago and prevented the the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war whereby the West lost \$25,000,000 for the want of freight room for the wheat crop, has been much ented, but his change of base, as evinced in his speech last Monday, gives encouragement of a dif erent course and a determined effort will be made

to give New York the right to buy ships as well as Maine the opportunity to build them. The Syndicate. On its face, the report of the Committee on Ways and Means on Mr. Boutwell's Syndicate transac tions seem very favorable to the Secretary, but the stupidity of the democratic members of the com mittee was not as apparent, and the intended mipority report can also elucidate their failure to com prehend the situation. The committee agree that he debt had not been increased, though it was plain Mr. Boutwell had two sets of bonds-one intended to replace the other-drawing interest at the same time, and illustrated their want of appreciation by disagreeing on the question as o whether he exceeded his authority in giving the Syndicate control of the bonds under the new loan before paying for them. As the one question involves the other and both are identical good deal af merriment is occasioned by the fact that the majority and minority reports will be

worthy of Jack Bunsby.
The New York Post Office Defalcation. The Postmaster General sent to the Senate to-day a reply to the resolution asking for infor-Norton, the late head of the Money Order Bureau at New York. He says Postmaster Jones has on several occasions verbally informed him that he has grounds for suspecting complicity with Norton in the embezziement on the part of prominent and responsible persons in New York, in respect to whose credit and business he has been and trouble, with the aid of the proper law officer of the government. If sufficient proof of such complibe obtained the embezzled funds will be traced into the hands of responsible parties, bound legally and

justly to make good the defaication. Mr. Jones has expressed to the Postmaster General his great unwillingness to call upon his sureties until the investigation is complete, to replace and refund the amount the reason Norton's defaication, for that, in his opinion and in that of his legal adviser, the payment to the United States by his sureties o the amount of the defalcation would render invalid a claim therefor against any parties implicated with Norton. As the government is fully secured against loss, suit has not yet been commenced against the sureties on their bouds, who are legally hable for Norton's defalcation.

The Women's Presidental Ticket. According to the present indications among the female suffragists Laura La Force Gordan, who was a candidate for the Cantorina Senate, will be nominated for Vice President on the Woodhuli President The National Labor Convention.

The National Labor Convention.

The national labor party is urging upon all labor, iand and mechanical societies in the interest of that party who have elected delegates to the National Labor convention, to be held at columbus, Ohio, on the 23d of February, to report to the Organizms Committee at Washington, Those holding circular credenians of said committee will be entitled to seats. It is said that 2,200 delegates will be insteadable.

### ALEXIS.

Incidents and Ovations on the Route Between Kit Carson and Topeka.

Euffalo Shooting from a Rushing Train-Five Monsters of the Plains "Taken Down" and Made Stump Tails-Citizen Curiosity and Cordial Receptions-Military Compliments from the United States Stations-Arrival in Topeka and an Interesting Ceremonial - Address and the Duke's Speech in Reply-On for St. Louis.

TOPEKA, Jan. 22, 1872. The Grand Duke and his friends had a very gay and festive time of it on the road between here and Ku Carson. They left yesterday forenoon in their special Pullman train and jogged along so telsurely as to not reach Topeka until nearly noon to-day. The trip was most emphatically one of the pleas antest and most entiying railroad journeys which His Imperiat Highness has had since he commenced SHOOTING THE GAME PROM THE DUCAL TRAIN.

The buffalo-hunting experiences of the day before were substantially repeated for nearly the whole length of the road. Vast and numerous herds were seen, and of course the temptation to take a few shots was too strong to be resisted. The first herd seen was fully half a mite from the track and the train was moving along at an average speed of about twenty miles an hour. The Grand Duke and took positions in the baggage car, and Alexis very soon levelled his piece at a ponderous animal and banged away. The shot fell short of the mark by about twenty feet, and of course the herd scat-tered rapidly and promiscuously. The enthusiastic Russian seized another piece, and although the coveted game was over half a mile distant the to the ground. The train was immediately stopped and the wounded buffalo soon overtaken and finished and his tail amoutated and brought away as another trophy of the imperial hunt on the shots were fired at stray herds along the track, and the Duke probably brought down no less than half

dozen of the animals before twilight, Generals Sheridan and Custer and others who are on the train contributed to the diminishing of the buffalo tribe.

CITIZEN CURIOSITY. The inhabited stations along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad were few and small, but the people living in the neighborhood of the route were invariably out to catch a gimpse of the Imperia visitor as he passed.

In some cases Alexis responded to the calls by putting in an appearance, and was of course heartly cheered.

MILITARY COMPLIMENTS.

At Fort Wallace two full companies of the Third infantry came over from the fort and received bim ent and tendered a serenade during the few moments the train remained.

At Fort Hayes there was also an enthusiastic assemblage, and several officers of the post were presented to the Duke by General Sheridan. RECEPTION IN TOPEKA.

The train arrived here this forenoon at about eleven o'clock. Several thousand people were assembled at the station to see the Russian guest and unite in the excitement and enthusiasm of his The Topeka band was also around and gave an

tered and been driven away in his carriage. The crowd, of course, cheered. The streets through which the distinguished guest passed were filled with an enthusiastic multitude.

Alexis and General Sheridan rode in a carriage with Lieutenant Governor Elder and Mr. Cobb.

minterrupted strain of "Hail to the Chief!" from the

moment the train stopped until the Duke nad en-

Speaker of the House, and the gentlemen of the different suites were accompanied by State and The party first proceeded to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where a brief rest was had and a few informal introductions gone through with. Then prepa-

rations were made for the more pompous formalities incident to the visit of a Russian Duke. These consisted of a welcome on the part of the Legislature and subsequently a public reception. This latter was indulged in by almost the whole community, the ladies, however, outnumbering the

other sex by two to one, and full of enthusiasm and tne State House, first visiting the Executive Department and paying their compilments to Governor Harvey, the members of the Executive Council and ne several Justices of the Supreme Court. During this interval the doors of the House of Represent tives were thrown open, and the space not occupied by the members was quickly filled with an anxiou

multitude. ras soon brought to a close, and then the two branches went into joint convention.

Then the hero of the nour, the Duke Alexis, was oon ushered into the presence of the august body. PARLIAMENTARY HONOR.

He was accompanied by Lieutenant Governor At this moment all eyes were strained to see the guest of the day, and his tall form was soon recognized and frequently admired and complimented After the momentary sensation caused by his entrance was over the Speaker proceeded to welcome

the guest in behalf of the people of Kansas. THE ADDRESS.

In doing so he spoke as follows:-In doing so he spoke as follows:—
Your Imperial Highness—It gives me unfeigned pleasure to welcome you to our capital, to invite you to partake of the hospitality of our beloves State. I do this in a spirit of republican simplicity benting the State of Kansas. We are conscious that our offering does not rival the splender of the ovations which have greeted you in other portions of the republic, but be assured that our hearts it rill no less warmly with feelings of good will and civility towards you, your imperial father and your country, than those of others of our countrymen who elsewhere in America have hailed you your country, than those of others of our countrymen who elsewhere in America have hailed you
with joy. Kansas, the child of the nation of
universal freedom, delights to honor the son and
representative of him who, seated on the mightiest
throne in Christendom, by the sublimest acts of
justice and of courage struck the chains from
millions. Alexander and Lincoln, great emancipators. We couple them—our martyred President;
your noble Emperor. Now, in benaif of the State
of Kansas, friend of my country, I welcome you to
the State of Kansas.

THE GRAND DUKE'S REPLY. The Duke listened attentively to the address and semed to catch and appreciate every word. He nesitated a moment and then responded as fol-

lows:—
Mr. SPEAKER—The kind reception which you and your fellow citizens of Kansas have awarded me is one which I cannot forget. I am giad to meet so many friends of emancipation, and I have no doubt but my brief visit among you will be a pleasant one. THE LEVEE.

The joint convention was immediately dissolved

and then came a series of introductions of the Duke and General Sheridan to the legislative members and the public generally. PORTRY AND SONG. Afterwards, and just before the Duke retired, the

whole assembled concourse united in singing an original ode of welcome to the Grand Duke. It was to the air of 'Vohn Brown," and the concluding verse was as follows:-Mid the grandeur of ner prairies how can youthful Kansas

with her Russia-ioving sisters in a fitting welcome cry?
Let her heart nave full expression and the answer echobighTise Czar and Grant are friends!

Chorus—tio! for Russia and the Union!
Ho! for Russia and the Union!
Ho! for Russia and the Union!
The Czar and Grant are friends!

REFRESHMENT AND ON THE ROAD. Subsequently the company partook of a collation oot, and at five o'clock lest for Jefferson City and St.

THE REMAINS OF GENERAL ANDERSON.

General Barry, in command at Portress Monroe as been ordered by the War Department to receive the remains of General Robert Anderse arrival in the Guerriers at Norfolk,

#### THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

Departure from This Port Yesterday Aftermoon-Orders to Proceed to Pensacolic and Await the Grand Duke Alexis-The Fleet to Visit the West Indies.

The Russian deet, composed of the frigate Svetlana, Captain Kremer; corvette Bogatire, Captain Shavroff, and the clipper Abreck, Captain Shantz, ast, left their several places of mooring vesterday afternoon and proceeded down the bay oceanward. Since their arrival and subsequent to the grand reception given to the Duke Alexis by our citizens these war vessels have received a thorough overhauling in hull, engines. and bollers. This was necessary after their long passage, and though some part of the repairs, par ticularly that to the machinery, required a long time to complete, the work has been well done and the vessels left our port looking neat as possible and in good trim for a long cruise.

The orders that caused the fleet to depart so

bruptly were not received at the Russian Consulate until Saturday last; but, having been in-readiness for several days, there was but httle else to do than get up steam, which was proceeded with at once, and yesterday. ning word was passed that all was in readiness The fleet will steam to Pensacola, where it is ex-pected that the Duke Alexis and his suite, among them Vice Admiral Poster mow enjoying them selves on the broad plains of Colorado), will join them, when they will depart for Havana. About this and other ports in the West indies the water will be passed; but of their movements more remote there can be nothing but conjecture, attnough it is well known among the senior officers of the fleet that Ris imperial Highness the Emperor of Russia desires the Fuke Arexis to sail around the world. Whether this extended cruise will be made will not be known until the spring, and may depend upon many circumstances.

he known until the spring, and may depend upon many circumstances.

The Svettam and Abreck, while undergoing the necessary register, have ocen lying near the foot of Month of street, Brooklyn, and the Bogatire at pier No. 3, North River. They have been visited by many of our citizens during this time, all of whom have departed feeling much pleased at the reception received, and the kindliness exhibited by the several officers with whom they came in contact. Yesterday there were several ladies and contemen on board the Svettana, to bid good-by to the officers, but the latter exceedingly regretized that the limited time given them since receiving their salling orders, precluded the possibility of going on shore and thanking the friends they have made since their sojourn here for their many courtesies. They felt quite sad over this state of affairs.

courtesies. They felt quite sad over this state of affairs.

At three o'clock Captain Kremer, of the Svetlana, was only awaiting the paymaster's return from the consul's office, where he had gone to settle at bits against the vessels, to move from the wharf and drop down the bay so far as dayight would admit, and this morning cross the bar and go to sea. The crowd of dock toungers always noticed about the departure of an important vessel from our piers, was greatly augmented by several gentlemen at the Svetlana's dock, as rumor had gone abroat that our Russian navat visitors were then to leave us, and more than one expression was heard comptimentary to all concerned, and "Bon voyage" came from many lips.

#### CUBA.

The Relieved Officers of the Terror-Movements of Valmasada.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Jan. 22, 1872. The relieving officers of the United States monitor Terror have recurned to the United States. Captain General Valmaseda is on his way to Man

Sugar active. Exchange on the United States, fixty days, currency, at 2 a 2 % premium . do., gold. at H premium; do. short sight, gold, 12% a 13

#### EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET-LONDON, Jan. 22-4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 22% for money and 92% for the account. United States bret-weethy bonds, 195%, 22%; 186%, old, 83%; 1867°s, 93%; ten-forties, 92.
PARIS BOURSE—FARIS, Jan. 22—P. M.—Rentes closed at PARIS BOURSE-FARIS, Jan. 22-P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 45c.
LYNEROOL COTTON MAURET—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—4 230 P. M.—The cotton market closed quiet and strady. Midding uplands, 10%d.; midding Orleans, 10%d. The sales of the day have been \$1,000 bales, including 2,500 for specularine uplands to the 12d has, note to the 12d host one from Sombly since the test report to the 12d has, note to 1.000 bales, HAVER GOLTON MARKET—LIVER, Jan. 20—18.—P. M.—Spoi, and 13f. for low midding, aboat.
LIVERPOOL BERDSTUFFS MARKET—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—13f. P. M.—The market is dull. Wheat, 12s. 54, per Centild for California white; Hs. a Hs. 56, for No. 3 rel Western spring, and Hs. 40, a Hs. 11d. for red Western.
LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—Baon—Short for middles, 34s. per cw.
LIVERPOOL, PROPICE MARKET—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—Baon—Short for middles, 34s. per cw.

22.—Bacon—Short rib middles, 34s. per cwt.
Liverpool, Prophog Market—Liverpool, Jan. 22.—
London roan Ile. 5d, 13s, per cwt.
London roan Ile. 5d, 13s, per cwt.
London roan Ile. 5d a 13s, per cwt.
Perrolum, 17sd, per gallon. Common roan, Ils. 5d, per cwt.
Perrolum, 53s, per cwt.
Perrolum, 53s, per cwt.
Perrolum, 15sd, per cwt.
Perrolum Market—Antwerp, Jan. 22—Pelrolum, 17sd, for time pale American.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office t half-past eleven o'clock A. M. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe-

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maindar of the loan.

A .- The 7-30 Lonn

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rency, and with their ample security and high rate of totarest there is no investment accessible to the people which is more profitable or safe. JAY COOKS & CO. Financial Agents Northern Pacific

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